

Montana State Senate Judiciary Committee PO Box 200500 Helena, MT 59620-0500

January 29, 2013

Montana State House of Representative Judiciary Committee PO Box 200400 Helena, MT 59620-0400

Dear Judiciary Committee,

On behalf of the Montana American Indian Caucus of the 63st Legislature, we voice our support for replacing the death penalty in Montana with life without the possibility of parole.

EXHIBIT

MONTANA AMERICAN INDIAN CAUCUS

The U.S. Constitution guarantees fairness and equity before the law and yet one of the death penalty's fatal flaws is the unequal application to people of color and those in poverty. Numerous governmental and non-governmental studies have shown that racial biases permeate our legal system and lead to inequalities in sentencing.

PO Box 200500 Helena, Montana 59620 Phone: 406.444.1634 Fax: 406.444.4362

The death penalty disproportionately affects American Indians. A study in 2003 found that a disproportionate 19% of those executed prior to 1994 were American Indians. American Indians make up about 6.5% of Montana's population and yet make up 15% of those who have been sentenced to death in Montana.

Senate Members:

Shannon Augare Sharon Stewart-Peregoy Jonathan Windy Boy

The death penalty is also disproportionately applied to low-income people, many of whom are people of color. Defendants who are poor and represented by courtappointed lawyers are more likely to get the death penalty than those who can afford their own expensive legal representation. Such skewed application of justice is part of the reason that in the last 40 years 142 people been sentenced to death and later found innocent.

House Members:

Bridget Smith Alrun Shar A

Clarena Brockie Forrestina "Frosty" Calf Boss Ribs Carolyn Pease-Lopez Rae Peppers Lea Whitford

In addition, the death penalty is much more expensive than life without parole. Every major cost study ever done shows that the death penalty system costs taxpayers at least 2 to 3 times more than a system of life without parole. The majority of that cost is incurred during the initial trial, whether or not the defendant is sentenced to death.

Finally, the death penalty prolongs pain for victims' families, dragging them through an agonizing and lengthy process that holds out the promise of an execution at the beginning but often results in a different sentence in the end. A life without parole sentence, on the other hand, begins as soon as victims' families leave the courtroom and is served anonymously, outside the spotlight of the media cameras.

The American Indian Caucus asks the Judiciary Committee to strongly consider supporting the bill replacing the death penalty in Montana with life without the possibility of parole. John Brockes

Sincerely,

Montana American Indian Caucus